



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

seen. In 140 minutes between the hours noted, 70 *Leonids* were counted, 36 of these falling in the hour from 14^h 25^m to 15^h 25^m. At 13^h 46^m 45^s \pm 2^s P. S. T., a magnificent *Leonid* lighted up the entire sky and threw strong shadows. My attention was diverted at the instant; so I leave further description of the meteor itself to others. The train, when seen, extended a little north of the line joining δ *Leonis* and η *Leonis*, with a bright, bluish-white smoke-cloud near the former star. For many minutes this cloud had all the appearance of a bright naked-eye comet. Gradually it became more diffuse, and drifted toward the south into a nearly horizontal position. At 14^h 12^m it extended from δ *Leonis* toward κ *Leonis*, the southern part being the denser. It was visible for nearly forty-five minutes altogether. Another brilliant green *Leonid*, several times as bright as *Sirius*, fell at 14^h 37^m 13^s \pm 5^s from a point a little north of β *Leonis* toward the eastern horizon. When it burst, it left a smoke-cloud—bluish-white—that was visible even in the thick haze for at least five minutes. Several other *Leonids* with long bright trains were seen—but only the two noted left smoke-clouds.

R. G. AITKEN.

November 17, 1898.

THE *LEONIDS* IN 1898.

The *Leonids* were observed and charted at the University of the Pacific, College Park, Cal., with the following results: November 12th, 14^h to 17^h 30^m P. S. T., 75 meteors were seen within 25° of the radiant, 64 of them being classified as *Leonids*; November 13, 13^h 40^m to 17^h 0^m, 45 meteors, 37 being *Leonids*; November 14, 13^h 45^m to 15^h 15^m, 34 meteors, 26 being *Leonids*. Clouds stopped the observations on the 14th, and prevented work on the 15th. On the 14th a count was also made by Mr. NORMAN TITUS, a student, at his home in West Side (numbers not given). My best night was Saturday, November 12th, though it would have been surpassed by Monday, the 14th, but for the fog—the average number of *Leonids* per hour on the two nights for the time of observation being 18 and 20, respectively.

H. D. CURTIS.